UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1429
19 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 19 December 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

94-50782 (E) 201294 211294

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Annex

Statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the involvement of the regular units of the Croatian Army in the fighting in former Bosnia-Herzegovina and the provocations against the Republic of Serbian Krajina

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia condemns most strongly the presence of the regular military units of Croatia in the territory of the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and their direct participation in the conflict in the area of Glamoc, Livansko polje and Grahovo. According to reliable data, several thousand members of the regular Army of Croatia, with heavy arms, are engaged in north-western Bosnia. Their participation in the fighting on foreign territory has been followed with a broad media campaign in the Republic of Croatia.

The Croatian military engagement constitutes a gross violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, as well as a flagrant violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 752 (1992), 757 (1992) and 787 (1992). By provoking the escalation of the conflict, Croatia is directly opposing the efforts of the international community and the efforts of the Contact Group, in particular, aimed at finding a peaceful and just solution to the civil war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia supports the efforts invested through the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) by the United Nations aimed at securing the immediate withdrawal of the regular military forces of the Republic of Croatia from the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia requests the Security Council and the United Nations to take urgently all necessary measures against the Republic of Croatia, with the aim of having it stop every aspect of military and other interference in the civil war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as all military provocations against the Republic of Serbian Krajina.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1430
19 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the text of the seventh report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

94-50812 (E) 191294 201294

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Annex

Seventh report of the Multinational Force in Haiti

19 December 1994

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, the Security Council authorized "Member States to form a multinational force ... to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement". The Council further requested States members of the Multinational Force "to report to the Security Council at regular intervals".

2. This is the seventh such report, summarizing the operations of the Multinational Force in Haiti from 4 to 18 December 1994. It reports the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. The force level of the Multinational Force now stands at about 7,500 troops and approximately 800 international police monitors from 20 nations. The two-week period from 4 to 18 December was characterized by continued security and stability in Haiti. Although incidents of violence among Haitians remained minimal and sporadic, there were two violent incidents involving forces of the Multinational Force. On 15 December, a special forces team near Gonaives used pepper spray on a crowd advancing on the team and a disabled helicopter. No injuries were reported. On 14 December, a Multinational Force patrol north of Camp Dragon encountered a robbery in progress. The patrol fired on the group of about 20 thieves, killing one Haitian.

4. The expansion of the Multinational Force presence into outlying areas continues. This is being accomplished by joint special forces and infantry missions in areas with no continuous Multinational Force presence. These units continue to use air, ground and amphibious methods of insertion to execute temporary missions in remote locations. The missions include reconnaissance, international police monitors and civil affairs assessments. Areas visited during this period included: Cerca la Source, Ouanaminthe, Isle de la Tortue, Croix des Bouquets and Fonds Verrettes. The cycle of Multinational Force presence operations will continue with nine scheduled missions for the months of December and January.

5. Although the threat to Multinational Force forces remains low, isolated incidents of crime within the Port-au-Prince area prompted the Multinational Force to plan and execute anti-crime missions within Port-au-Prince. The purpose of these missions is to establish a visible presence in order to demonstrate the commitment of the Multinational Force to maintaining a secure and stable environment within Port-au-Prince, to assess weapons in the general population and to facilitate the weapons control programme of the Multinational Force. These missions are accomplished by using a combination of forces, the Force armée d'Haïti, international police monitors and the Multinational Force

at traffic control points to screen all suspected persons and vehicles. The Haitian police are charged with conducting the inspections in order to promote further their proper security role.

6. The weapons buy-back programme took in 362 weapons and 474 munitions items during this reporting period. This brings the total of weapons either seized or bought by the Multinational Force to 19,000. Vehicular roadblock operations by the Multinational Force in Port-au-Prince demonstrated that very few weapons are being transported in and around the capital. On a typical day of the operation, 384 vehicles were searched and no weapons found.

7. Progress continues in the establishment of the Haitian Interim Public Security Force. The international police monitors continued to coach, mentor and teach the Interim Public Security Force while monitoring it and the Force armée d'Haïti for human rights abuses. On 3 December, 388 students graduated from the six-day transition course for the Interim Public Security Force. This cycle included students from the Nord-Ouest, Nord, Centre and Grand Anse departments of Haiti. On 10 December, another 367 students from the Nord-Est department graduated from the next cycle of the course; 484 new students began training on 11 December. The total number of graduated Interim Public Security Force is now about 3,000.

8. The first large group of Guantanamo police trainees arrived in Haiti on 2 December, including 250 trainees and 19 family members. On 5 December, the trainees began a five-day orientation course conducted by the Ministry of Defence. The second group, consisting of 250 trainees and 39 family members, arrived on 10 December and began their orientation. Another group of 250 arrived on 17 December.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

9. During the period covered in this report, Special Forces helped encourage the acceptance of the Interim Public Security Force and assisted Interim Public Security Force training with the international police monitors. Initial reports highlight the success and acceptance of Interim Public Security Force graduates on the job. In Les Cayes, the Interim Public Security Force has been applauded on two occasions for chasing criminals down in the streets. Interim Public Security Force graduates recently assisted in providing security for President Aristide's visits to Jacmel, Les Cayes and Port Salut.

10. Civil-military operations covered a wide range of areas during this period, from facilitating the opening of the Cite Soleil (Port-au-Prince) police station to planning low-cost, high visibility community projects. Civil affairs ministerial advisers continue to provide assistance to the Government of Haiti by supporting efforts towards functional governance. Other projects included handbill, radio, poster and loudspeaker promotional information on the Government of Haiti's accomplishments since President Aristide's return.

11. On 8 December, the Haitian Senate issued a statement endorsing the appointment of a Provisional Electoral Council. The Chamber of Deputies (the lower house) was already on record as supporting a provisional council.

Following this statement, President Aristide issued a decree establishing the council. The decree called upon each of the three branches of government to select three members to serve on the Council. President Aristide travelled to Miami, Florida, United States of America, for the Summit of the Americas from 9 to 11 December and returned to Miami on 14 and 15 December to participate in the Caribbean Latin American Action's "Haiti day" programme, which was aimed at promoting trade and investment in Haiti.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1431
13 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the command of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

Following consultations with the Governments concerned, I wish to inform the Security Council of my intention to appoint Major General Johannes C. Kosters of the Netherlands to the post of Force Commander of UNDOF. The post became vacant after the departure of Major-General Roman Misztal of Poland on 30 November 1994. Major General Kosters is to take up his functions in January 1995.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-50830 (E) 191294 201294

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1432
19 December 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 19 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 December 1994 (S/1994/1431) concerning the appointment of Major General Johannes C. Kosters of the Netherlands as Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Force (UNDOF) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of and agree with the proposal mentioned therein.

(Signed) Manzi BAKURAMUTSA
President of the Security Council

94-50836 (E) 191294 191294 201294

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1433
21 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 12 December 1994 (S/1994/1407 and Add.1),

Taking note also of his recommendation that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 31 December 1994,

Expressing concern that during the period reviewed in the Secretary-General's report, UNFICYP patrols continued to encounter interference in or around the buffer zone, that cease-fire violations continued and that no progress was made on an unmanning agreement,

Expressing once again its concern that there has been no progress towards a final political solution, no significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and no reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus,

Recalling its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular its provisions on the financing of UNFICYP,

Recalling also its resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Noting that a review of the situation on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus remains in progress and looking forward to receiving a definitive report at an appropriate time,

1. Extends the stationing in Cyprus of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1995;

2. Calls upon the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to UNFICYP;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the Force with a view to possible restructuring of it;

4. Urges all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as set out in the Set of Ideas, and calls upon the Secretary-General to promote efforts in this direction;

5. Calls upon once again the military authorities on both sides, in line with paragraph 3 of resolution 839 (1993) of 11 June 1993, to begin discussions with UNFICYP without further delay with a view to entering into mutual commitments to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone;

6. Calls also upon the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in extending the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other;

7. Urges also the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation between the two communities as recommended in paragraph 7 of resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993;

8. Welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders, to make every effort to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks;

9. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to early progress being made on the substance of the Cyprus question and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures referred to in the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 July 1993 (S/26026);

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 June 1995.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE